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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Pirobodo intestinalis Sangiorgi 1922.—G. Sangiorgi (Pathologica, 13: 69-71, figs. 1-5) observed a flagellate with two flagella in the feces of soldiers suffering from diarrhoea during the anti-dysentery campaign in 1918 in Albania. When young the flagellate is elongated, measuring 8 to 9.6μ long by 3.2 to 4.8μ broad; in more grown stages they measure 12.8 to 16.6μ long by 9.6 to 14.4μ broad. The body is pyriform with broadly rounded posterior tip. The cytoplasm is uniformly granulated in the young stage, but becomes highly and peculiarly vacuolated in the posterior half of the body as the animal grows. The nucleus is a rounded structure. Two flagella similar in length have their point of insertion at the attenuated anterior tip. The cysts measure 9.6μ in diameter. Division probably takes place by longitudinal fission. Sangiorgi establishes a new subgenus Pirobodo for the flagellate under the genus Bodo.

Spirochaeta perforans Cavalié and Mandoul, 1921.—In 23 cases of expulsive alveolo-dental polyarthritis with purulent or non-purulent exudate, a species of spirochete was found constantly present. This organism was unmixed with other micro-organisms in the peripheral portions of the lesions bordering on the healthy tissues. It measures 10 to 13 microns long by about 2 microns in thickness. The ends are blunt without apparent flagella. The number of spirals in some instances ranges between three to five, in others between seven to nine, these two forms at first suggesting two species, but finally considered by the authors to be two varieties of the same species. (C. R. Soc. de Biol., 85: 1068-1069).